THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,368, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.

Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer ARRATOON APCAR, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 2nd September 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons and 350 H.P.), Captain A. PARENT, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY the 14th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For Werawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, and back.

THE well-known Screw Steamer "TAPTEE," Captain EXTS, will sail for the above mentioned Ports on the 4th instant. For Freight and Passage, apply next door to the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay Green, or to Ebrahim Dada, Nacoda Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1862. Manager.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPPARD, will be despatched to Surat TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant.

For First Class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Horse-Racing.

ON THE WEIGHTING OF HORSES IN INDIA, by PEGASUS, 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Mellow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 16th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT have received by the last Overland Mail their usual fortnightly supply of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

Church Gate.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

AN INDIAN MAGAZINE.

Published Monthly, at Bombay.

☞No Library, Club, or Reading-Room (Station, Officers,' Soldiers', Public or Private) complete without it.

THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO AND LEANDER"; "THE SUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY"; the Completement of the Line of the Indus; WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "The PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "NIRGIS," "THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "THE DOOMED HOUSE," &c.; two long "LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN SOCK BURG"; "MARITAL ARRANGING"; the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, OR THE RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "THE POETRY AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant CHAPPLE; "THE BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "PEPTIC PRECEPTS FOR THE RAINS OR CHILLY-TWO"; LIBRARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY for JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT: the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR OF INDIA for 1862-63"; &c. &c. &c. ☞ 156 pp. Rl. 8vo.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 20; SINGLE NOS. Rs. 2 each;—*Prepaid by Post in India.*

☞All the back Nos. in print, and available either loose in sets, or neatly bound in Vols.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED AND BOUND BOOKS.

THE following list consists of a Selection of Books elegantly bound and illustrated and adapted for the Drawing Room Table or for Presentation.

BOUND BOOKS.

WAVERLY NOVELS, 48 vols. half bound morocco green and gold	225 0
—— Do. Abbotsford ed. 12 vols. profusely illustrated, half bound Russia	160 0
Do. People's ed. 5 vols. half Russia	60 0
SOUTHEY'S POETICAL WORKS, full morocco	32 0
MOORE'S Do. do.	26 8
Do. Do. full calf	28 0
Do. Lalla Rookh illud. full crimson morocco	30 0
Do. Irish Melodies, profusely illd. full bound green morocco	35 0
Do. Poetical Works, another edition, full bound crimson morocco	21 0
SPENCER'S POETICAL WORKS, full bound blue calf	17 0
DRYDEN, do. full bound blue calf	16 0
MONTGOMERY'S, do. illustrated, full bound blue morocco	28 0
TENNYSON'S POEMS illd. full bound blue morocco	24 0
WORDSWORTH'S POETICAL WORKS illd. full bound crimson morocco	24 0
LONGFELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS illd. full bound green morocco	24 0
—— Song of Hiawatha full bd. green mor.	16 0
GRAY'S POETICAL WORKS full bd. green morocco	14 0
ELIZA COOK'S POEMS illd. fancy gilt cloth.	16 0
POEMS and PICTURES, Collection of Ballads, songs and other poems, illd. by English Artists thick fancy boards	11 4
POEMS AND PICTURES full morocco	16 0
BOOK of favorite Modern Ballads profusely illd. thick fancy boards	13 4
WILMOTT'S Selections from English Sacred Poetry illd. by the best Artists, full bound cloth or morocco	24 0
GEORGE HERBERT'S WORKS, in prose and verse, 2 vols. full calf antique	30 0
MASSINGER AND FORD'S DRAMATIC WORKS, full calf marble edges	14 0
MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME illd. full calf	32 0
POETS WIT AND HUMOUR, Selected by W. H. Willis, profusely illd. thick fancy boards	14 0
RHYMES AND ROUNDELAYS in praise of a country Life, profusely illd. thick fancy boards reduced	12 0
BYRON'S "CHILDE HAROLD" profusely illd. full morocco reduced	26 0
SHAKESPEARE, Lansdowne Edition full antique calf gold edges	18 0
JEREMY TAYLOR'S Life of Christ, full bound dark calf	11 12
MILTON'S L'ALLEGRO AND ILL. PENSEROSO illd. with Etchings on steel, by Birket Foster, thick fancy boards	10 0
CHRISTMAS with the Poets, 53 tinted illustrations, thick fancy boards reduced	10 0
GOLDSMITH'S POEMS coloured illustrations.	16 0
SELECTIONS OF ROUMAN POETRY illuminated Borders to each page thick fancy boards	12 0
SHAKESPEARE'S "Tempest" illustrated by the best artists of the day, full morocco	16 0
STARNES'S SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY illd. bound	4 8
THOMSON'S SEASONS illust. boards	10 0
THE ARAB'S RIDE TO CAIRO. Illustrated and illuminated pages. full bound, green morocco reduced	16 0
BUNYAN'S PILGRIMS PROGRESS, profusely illustrated, full bound dark morocco	16 0
LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF Dr. ARNOLD, by A. S. Stanley, 2 vols. in one full bound, dark morocco	16 0
COLERIDGE'S DRAMATIC WORKS, full bound 12mo. green morocco	12 8
TENNYSON'S POEMS. 12mo., 6 vols. full bound pink calf gilt	46 0
MILLER'S LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS full bound, dark morocco	10 0
BURN'S POETICAL WORKS, 12mo. full bound, morocco	5 4
GRACE AGUILAR'S "Women of Israel" 2 vols. full calf	16 0
WORDSWORTH'S "Prelude" 12mo. full calf.	12 0
POPE'S POETICAL WORKS 12mo. with Illustrations, full morocco	10 0
ROMANCE OF INDIAN LIFE with other Tales colored Illustrations, thick fancy boards reduced	10 0
THE BOOK of SOUTH WALES, the Wye and the Coast, with innumerable Illustrations, thick fancy boards reduced	13 0
THREE GEMS IN ONE SETTING, by A. Bond, thick fancy board containing "The Poets Song" Tennyson; "Field Flower," Campbell; "Pilgrim Fathers" Mrs. Hemans, every page illustrated and illuminated reduced to	10 0
THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON do.	10 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

ST. ANDREWS LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "SALSETTE."

EAST LYNNE. *The novel of the Season.* By MRS. WOOD. Rs. 4-8.
MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT half bound. Rs. 5-12.
MELCHIOR'S DREAM, &c. 8vo. cloth. Rs. 2-12.
DR. WALTON'S SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE EYE, 8vo. cloth. 10-8.
WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE EXHIBITION. Rs. 1-4.
A DETECTIVE'S NOTE BOOK. 1-8.
THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT. By M. A. BRADDON. Rs. 1-8.
THE YOUNG DUKE. By B. DISRAELI. As. 12.
WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE AND LETTERS. 3 vols. post 8vo. boards. Vol. I. with Portrait. Rs. 1-8.
BROTHER HELP. The Heroism of Humanity and Benevolence. Inscribed to George Peabody, Esq. 8vo cloth. Rs. 5-12.
CIVILISING MOUNTAIN-MEN; or Missions to the Karens. By ELLEN B. MASON. With a Preface by L. N. R., Author of "The Book and its Missions." 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.
THE ADVENTURES OF PHILIP ON HIS WAY THROUGH THE WORLD. By W. M. THACKERAY. 3 vols. post 8vo. Rs. 22.
THE ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL AND BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM. Revised in conformity with the New Infantry and Artillery Exercises. Fcap. Rs. 5-12.
LINKS IN THE CHAIN; or, Popular Chapters on the Curiosities of Animal Life. By G. KEARLEY. With Eight Illustrations by Kearley. Small crown 8vo. Rs. 2-12.
BASIL. By WILKIE COLLINS. "Low's Popular Library." Crown 8vo. cloth. Rs. 3-12.
A TREATISE ON MILITARY DRAWING AND SURVEYING: With a Course of Perspective Plates. By Capt. M. Paterson. Oblong folio, cloth. Rs. 16.
THE MAGNET STORIES FOR SUMMER DAYS AND WINTER NIGHTS. Vol. IV. Fcap. 8vo. magenta cloth, gilt illustrated. Rs. 1-12.
THE QUEEN'S MARIES. A Romance of Holyrood. By J. WHITE MELVILLE 2 vols. Rs. 12.
THE POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW. Edited by J. SAMUELSON. Vol. I. demy 8vo. cloth. Rs. 9.
MURPHEY'S MISCELLANY. Lectures on the Principle and Practice of Midwifery. By Dr. J. MURPHEY. Second Edition. Small 8vo. cloth. Rs. 9.
WASTE PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. By P. SIMMONDS. Post 8vo. Rs. 4-8.
PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS. Mr. Laing's Financial Statement. Memorandum on Indian Finance, in reference to the alleged Mistake in the Budget of India. By Sir C. WOOD. Mr. Chalmers, by J. J. Gurney
Great Facts; or the Inventions of the present century, 12mo. cloth gilt
Records of Longevity; with an introductory Essay on vital statistics, by T. Bailey crown 8vo. cloth
Modern Hesitation or the Society of Jesus in the 19th century by Dr. Michelson, crown 8vo. cloth
Health for the million; hints and Physical Training, crown 8vo. cloth
Pages advanced Text Book of Geology, crown 8vo. cloth

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th July and 4th August, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attendon. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAM, CHEESE, AND BACON, per Steamer *Indore*. Apply to DOSSABHOY and BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUND LAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material, necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

7, Apollo Street. H. G. BRIGGS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail,

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC.

A PERFECTLY new invention exists in the solution, called Pianoforte, giving intensity to the vibration, and equalizing the tone in the extreme octaves, the Instrument has eighty-five (85) notes (*7 octaves, full*)—is warranted of the most perfect manufacture, containing no less than four new patents each distinctly registered by the first Pianoforte makers in the world.

With Pianists in general these Instruments will become special favorites—there are a few just opened at the Rooms in Rampart Row for inspection and trial and which have been pronounced *faultless*.

Intending purchasers will be surprised at the beauty and intrinsic value of these first class Pianofortes, which are cheaper than either Broadwoods, Collards, or Erards, of similar make and pretensions.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, 18th August 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vehar Water and Outhouses, Stables &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA at the Premises.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD BENN is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration from this date. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.
For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot	As.	12
¾ ,, ,, ,,	,,	14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Refined Cocoanut oil	Rs.	5½ per Maund.
Bar Soap	,,	4 ,,

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following lately received.

Hayan's Dictionary of Dates, 8vo. cloth	Rs.	11 4
Manual of Artillery Exercises, pocket edition	...	0 12
Wharton's Law Lexicon, crown 8vo. cloth	...	16 0
Barlow on the strength of materials, crown 8vo. cloth	...	10 0
Self-help, new edition, by Samuel Smiles, crown 8vo. cloth		3 12
The Criminal Prisons of London, by Horace Mayhew; forming the supplement to "London Labour and London Poor" 8vo.		7 0
More Worlds than one, the creed of the Philosopher, &c. by Sir D. Brewster; new edition 1862		3 12
Nautical Almanac, 1863		2 8
Baker's Land-surveying; Weale's series		1 8
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book		3 12
Companion		3 12
Praxis		3 12
Recollections of a Military Life, by Colonel Landmann, 2 vols. crown 8vo. cloth		6 0
Professor Becker's Charicles; illustrations of the private Life of the Ancient Greeks, 8vo. cloth.		6 0
Whittlings from the West by Abel Log		3 8
Town Life 12mo. cloth		1 8
Dalmerians; Colloquies with Dr. Chalmers, by J. J. Gurney		1 12
Great Facts; or the Inventions of the present century, 12mo. cloth gilt		2 4
Records of Longevity; with an introductory Essay on vital statistics, by T. Bailey crown 8vo. cloth		3 4
Modern Hesitation or the Society of Jesus in the 19th century by Dr. Michelson, crown 8vo. cloth		3 4
Health for the million; hints and Physical Training, crown 8vo. cloth		2 8
Pages advanced Text Book of Geology, crown 8vo. cloth		3 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

WE hereby beg to request that, hereafter, all parties desirous of paying our bills by POSTAGE STAMPS, will remember that we accept these merely as a matter of convenience to the senders; and trust they will refrain from inundating us with those for eight pies, and four and eight annas, which are of no use to us, and of which we have now a small cart-load on hand:—For every rupee's worth of Stamps sent us, we expect half an Anna to be added as discount, as we can always obtain this when purchasing from the treasury.—*All 8 pie, and 4 and 8 annas stamps sent to us after the 15th instant, will be returned to the senders.*

For Sale.

A complete Dictionary of the English language; containing the whole vocabulary of the first edition in two volumes quarto; the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition in two volumes quarto; to which is prefixed an introductory dissertation on the origin, history and connexion of the languages of Western Asia and Europe, with an explanation of the principles on which languages are formed. By Noah Webster, LL.D. Revised and greatly enlarged by C. A. Goodrich. A new edition; cloth bound Rs. 20. Full bound in calf Rs. 25.

Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, epitomised by B. H. Smart. New edition		3 12
A new and comprehensive English Dictionary. By H. Clarke, D.C.L.		3 4
An Encyclopedia of Architecture—historical, theoretical, and practical. By Joseph Gwilt. Illustrated with more than 1000 engravings on wood, by R. Branston, from drawings by J. S. Gwilt, 4th edn		26 4
Mary Price; or the memoirs of a servant maid. 2 vols. By J. W. M. Reynolds		9 12
Ellen Percy: or, the memoirs of an actress, 2 vols. By Reynolds		9 12
The Rye House Plot, or, Ruth, the Conspirator's Daughter. By Reynolds		4 12
Kenneth: a romance of the Highlands. By Reynolds		4 4
Joseph Wilmot; or the memoirs of a man servant, 2 vols By Reynolds		9 12
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols. By Reynolds		38 0
(Postage on each of Reynolds works 6 annas to be added.)		
The St. James's Magazine, vol. 3		5 12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 5		5 12
Popular Educator vol. 1		3 12
The Blue Dwarf: a tale of mystery, love, and crime. By Lady Esther Hope.—Paper cover 3-8; cloth bound		4 8
Men of the Time: a biographical dictionary of eminent living characters—including women—brought down to the present time. By E. Walford, M.A.		8 0
520 Songs and Music, bound in 1 Vol.		5 8
The Wild-Fowler: a treatise on ancient and modern wild-fowling, historical and practical. By H. C. Folkard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law...		15 12
The Griffin's A. D. C. By Blunt Spurs		10 8
The New London Pharmacopœia. Translated by J. R. Nevins, M.D		11 4
Lectures on the Diseases of Women. By C. West, M.D		10 0
Graham on the Diseases of Women, 7th edition. 1861		8 4
Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindoos. By the late H. H Wilson. M.A., F.R.S. Collected and edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost. Vol. I		8 0
Forbes's Hindustani Manual		2 12
Royal Army List for July 1862		1 4
What will he do with it? 4 vols. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton		15 0
The Girl's Own Book		3 8
Every Boy's Book. 600 illustrations		5 8
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary		3 4
Chamber's History of the Revolt in India		8 12
The Young Engineer, or Future Life. By Gernacher		1 12
The Play-Ground: a boy's book		1 12
Davy's Letter History of England		1 12
The Dead Shot, &c. By Marksman		3 12
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases		6 12
Maunder's Treasury of History		6 4
Do. do. of Geography		6 4
Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 3 vols. New edition		60 0
Boston's Dictionary of Universal Information		10 0
Chamber's Journal, January to June 1862		3 8
Mutton's Military Catechism. 1862		2 4
Wesley's Methodist's Hymn Book. Handsomely bound and gilt		5 8
Newspaper and General Reader's Pocket Companion		2 0
Live and Learn		2 0
White's (Rev. Jas.) Landmarks of the History of England		1 2
Guy's Principles of Forensic Medicine		7 12
Tanner's Manual of the Practice of Medicine		4 8
Cassell's Letter-Writer		0 12
Every Girl's Book. By Louisa Lawford		3 4
The Family Doctor: an Encyclopedia of Domestic Medicine		5 12
History of the Ottomaa Empire, including a survey of the Greek Empire and the Crusades		3 12
Moral Tales for Young People. By Maria Edgeworth		2 4

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Meeting of the debenture holders of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 5-45 P.M., in order to appoint a Trustee of the Club property.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 3rd Sept. 1862.

DAVEJEE RAGOWJEE & CO.

PEREMPTORY NOTICE.

THE Creditors of this Firm who have not yet delivered the accounts of their claims to the Trustees who are winding up the estate, are required to send in the same before the 18th instant, to Mr. Dowlutchund Ookumchand or the undersigned as the Attorneys for the Trustees, as the Trustees intend after the above date to divide the assets of the estate among the creditors, of whose claims they have notice.—Dated this 3rd day of September 1862.

FAITHFULL & KEIR.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA regret to announce, that, in consequence of losses sustained at their Hongkong Branch no dividend will be paid to the Shareholders for the half year ending 30th June last. They at the same time, beg to state that the Reserve Fund and the realized profits of the last half year, considerably exceed the whole amount in jeopardy, even if it should prove a total loss.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Manager.

Commercial Bank of India, Bombay 3rd September 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street, Fort.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

SUNDRIES.

Imported by recent opportunities.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

DUMPY LEVELS, 10 and 14 inch with or without compass	Rs.	215, 225, 240, 250 0
GRAVATT'S Levelling Staves		45 0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES with ball and socket joint Stand		85 0
MICROSCOPES, Compound Aromatic progressive powers to 150,000 times		200 0
DITTO Student's Compound, range to 90,000 times		120 0
DITTO DITTO range to 40,000 times		50 0
THE PARLOUR OR LECTURE ROOM MICROSCOPE furnished with 2 powers		45 0
QUECKETT'S SURGICAL MICROSCOPE, completely fitted with dissecting apparatus		80 0

*** *Microscopic Photographs adapted to the above.*

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COMPLETE Sets of Elliott's superior manufacture, in Rose Wood Silver bound boxes, the instruments in electrum		175 0
SECOND SETS by Elliott,—without the Proportional Compass, but in all other respects similar		145 0
THIRD OR ORDINARY SETS by Elliott, in brass, in Mahogany and fish skin cases.	Rs.	45 & 21 0
POCKET SETS by Elliott in brass		16 0
PARKES' superior Instruments in electrum sets ranging from	Rs.	4, 9, 14, 32, 50, 64 0
WAISTCOAT POCKET SETS comprising a divider with shifting leg, pen and pencil legs in small Morocco case		9 0
NAPIER COMPASSES, electrum		20 0
TRAMMEL COMPASS		18 0
TUBE COMPASS		20 0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASS Engine divided by Elliott		32 0
DITTO by Parkes	Rs.	9 & 18 0
RULING PENS, Ivory handles		9 0
DITTO Wood do.		4 0
WHEEL PENS, Ivory handles	

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 4th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs1,000	4½ p. cent	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	45½ to 46 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	11 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [ish.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,800 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	$2 do.	Rs. 125 per sh. [only
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1300	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 800 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	350	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Victoria Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.
Sir Alex's Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	175	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1833-35 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... 95½
" Loan 1854-55 .....
Non Five Per Cent. Loan 105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes ..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 240 Nominal
Gaekwar ..... ,, 230 do.
Mogheun Dollars ..... ,, 222 do.
German Crowns ..... ,, 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces ..... ,, 205 do.
Bar Silver ..... ,, 106½
Gold Leaf ..... ,, 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 12s. 6d. to £3
" (Seeds) .....£1 15s. 0d. to £2
To London (Cotton) ready .....£2 5s. 0s. to £2 10s.
" (Seeds) £2
To China .....
To Clyde ..... Nominal.
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (August 29th, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	372 to 375
New Surat	,,	372 to 375
New Oomlees, and Bhownuggur	,,	385 to 390
New Oomrawtee	,,	372 to 375
New Comptta	,,	372 to 375
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	490 to 495
New Surnee, and Nuggur	,,	360 to 365
New Veravul	,,	345 to 350
Khandeish	,,	350 to 353
New Punnanee	,,	350 to 355
New Accola	,,	385 to 390
New Mangalore	,,	350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7-4 to 7-6 per cwt.
Bengal, Guzerat		8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)		37 to 38 nominal. 38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,,	27 to 28

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per cent. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 5 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1.
ROBERT ANGUS
Bombay, 30th May 1861. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYNUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and KOORRAEE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the utters realising them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, Mr. R. B. W. Baker, Manager, for the transaction of business in all its branches.

Bombay, 15th May 1862. JOHN GARDNER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the Principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 3	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.		0d.	per Rupee.
4	Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"
3	Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"
2	Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"
1	Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.		"
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d.			"

DEPOSITS.

Interests is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 3	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" on demand	.....		
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Sept. 3	Bauz	Nacoda	Abas.
	Dora	Rose	Singapore.
	Kerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Nanzing (s)	Gibson	Singapore & Hongkong.
	Maria Grey	Jones	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Ephemondas.—1,260 tons Coals, 11 Frame Felt.

From Aden.

Azaline.—14 packages Gum, 41 packages Aloes, 661 packages Coffee, 79 bales Cotton, 1 package Pearl Shells, 64 tons Pomice.

From Joods.

Brig Dudley.—159 Soora Treasures, 50 bags Sugar, 12 packages Almonds; 5 packages Honey; 14 packages Silkmus; 2 packages Glassware; 2 packages Ivory; 1 package Pictures; 1 package Nails; 1 package Old Copper; 7 packages Merchandize; 1 package Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—315 bales Cotton, 1,102¼ cwts. Volkart Brothers; 12 chests Chundroose, 23¼ cwts. Virjee Purseram; 47 packages Coffee; 78¼ cwts. Govindram Luckmeram; 41 Frasels Copper; 94 cwts. Fernandes; 61 chests Chundroose, 169¾ cwts. Jenkin Sawjee

For Liverpool.

Mary Stenhouse.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwts., Dhunjee Nathu; 25 bales Cotton, 87¼ cwts., Assaria Jowraz.

Queen of the West.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwts., 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwts., Thackersy Bhoja; 27 bales Raze, 94¼ cwts., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 213 bales Munjeet, 740 cwts., 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Khan Mohmud Hubibbhoy.

Norah Greame.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwts., Wootumchund Cullianjee.

Harry Paddomay.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwts., Eduljee Rustomjee.

Egeria.—350 bales Cotton, 1,175 cwts., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Negotiator.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwts., Dyall Hurry; 79 bales Cotton, 276½ cwts., Cowasjee Sorabjee.

Thomas Mitchell.—300 bales Cotton, 1051 cwts., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

Oriental.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 25 cwts., Mahomed Natha.

Veritas.—80 cases common Cowdies, 229 cwts., 2 qrs. 16 lbs. Runchord Narronjee.

For Siam.

Nurbada.—7 bales E. Piece Goods, Cursondass Vurazdass; 7 bales E. Piece Goods 215½ cwts., Wootumchund Manekchund.

For Singapore.

Godavery.—50 boxes country Soap, 31 cwt., 3 qrs. 25 lbs., 2 Barrels Grease, 5 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., G. Burstall & Co.

For Calcutta.

Lady Franklin.—1 robin Coffee, 1¼ cwt., Hajee Moosa Joosub.

Futtay Soultan.—1 box Gold Ornaments, Cassum Hajee Ebram.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 29 (dag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*1294 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*820 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley.. Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb) ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1023 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt.... ... Bombay.
205 Cornejee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelly ... ... China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethertey, (flat),... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce..... ... Bombay.
215 Goolauar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
99 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hagh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
40 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle).... ... ... River Indus.
835 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
149 Pleiad, (screw), Searle..... ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 brigantine), ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Advertise for sale.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)
FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.
413 Euphrates, Cowen. (c. l. Aug. 22)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
519 Early Dawn, A. Yule—Coupland & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
1328 Halmonan, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Harrey Paddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
642 Jalawar, Webster—Coupland & Co.
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1160 Talavera, Brown—Coupland & Co.
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. . Aug. 7)
988 Trenton, J. Walker—Coupland & Co.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.
492 Freya, Major—A. H. Buschke & Co.
FOR MANILLA.
810 Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.
FOR ARYAB.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co. (c. l. July 16)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 27)
419 Nanzing, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Aug. 27)
FOR SINGAPORE.
387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)
FOR CHINA.
965 Arratoon Apcar (s) H De Smidt—David Sassoon & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
457 City of Pallace, Nacoda. (c. l. Aug. 30)
524 Maria Gray, F. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadia. (c. l. May 12)
FOR MALABAR COAST.
260 Antino Wagjee, Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 1)
FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
559 Bussorah Merchant, Richardson—H. J. S. Deens.
502 Chatham, Thertell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE AND CALCUTTA.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co.
FOR KURRACHEE.
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
FOR COLOMBO.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassnie Naths.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
97 Amanathool, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co.
1060 Beeston Castle, Cornes—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1006 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggur.
1300 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Eliesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley—Wallace & Co.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poynter—H. M. Sidik. Hamoody, Nacoda.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1218 Howden, Verril—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
657 Indore (s) Jarman—C. M. S. N. Co. Kossuth, Bennett.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
80 Mahomed Bax, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
444 Nemesis, Allan—W. Nicol & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
891 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1008 Peerless, Myer—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
590 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
425 Tilly (s), Pike—B. N. Company.
1700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.
962 Tybarnia, Cook.
497 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1119 Orissa, (s), A. Pariah.
1690 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
965 Salsette (s), Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
445 Paul Auguste, Messermaecker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
495 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
494 Gwalior, Thomson—Fleming & Co.
403 Washington, Maunal—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MUSCAT.
460 Jvolal Barry, Nacoda.
FOR CALCUTTA.
710 Ukko

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
731	Brandon, Umfreville ...	
936	City of Carlisle, Penfold.	July 16
783	Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.	July 17
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie.....W. Nicol & Co.	
766	Coromandel, Thompson..W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
501	Caroline Agnes, Overstone.	
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin. Grey & Co.	July 29.
826	Eloisa, Philpot.....	
892	Edwin Fox. Maclean ...	
796	Empress of India, Thompson. R. Scovell & Co.	June 30
1057	Gloriana, Vaile ..... Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 12
810	Gosforth, Shaw.....Grey & Co.	July 24
	General Havelock, Spowart.	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour. Hornet, Pryce.	
1108	James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co.	May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, McEwen . D. H. Cama & Co.	June 20
576	Queen of England, Oates Ewart, Latham & Co.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough....W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
1044	Star of India, Morris.	August 1
870	Sydney Eggeis, Campbell.	June 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed	July 24
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1183	Admiral Lyons, Thompson Lyon Brothers.	June 25
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.....W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 18
700	Bickley, Purdy .....W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 11
1076	Charger, Smyth ..... Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 10
1239	Cimber, Kepperholdt.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, San ..... W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 5
519	Early Dawn, Norris.	
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.	June 16
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	July 15
1268	Feroma, Hutchinson.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson ...	May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurences & Co	May 19
1564	Harmonides, Morant ..... Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 19
848	Helen Douglas McDougall.	July 13
952	Indian Queen	July 29
726	Jalawar, Webster ..... Coupland & Co.	July 16
1072	James Livesay, Brand ...J. P. Cornforth & Co.	May 26
1242	Labrador, Quinn .....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
1104	Malakoff, Harris	
650	Moreno, White.	
951	Morning Star, Lowen.	
1075	Natalie, Macquire..... Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1081	Pallaviux, Tegetmeier.....W. Nicol & Co.	July 11
1609	Poonah, Plaistow.....	June 10

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Goud, Ensign F., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.
Hemsted, Lieut. E., 109th Regt. on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Manson, Lieut., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Maywood, Lieut., 22nd Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Boulton, Lieut. A. M., 5th Regt., on sick leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Bulkeley, Lieut. H. W., 106th L. I., on duty, to Neemuch.
McNair, Ensign A. L. M., 106th L. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

GARRISON ORDERS.

nal Procedure Code is new, and perhaps this chapter on Juries is nothing but a mass of barbarous technicalities, not very intelligible to any but a barrister-judge who has nothing else in his noddle. The Sudder Adawlut was very strict, and perhaps was in this case altogether inquisitorial and hypercritical: the judges of that Court must at least have been very hard to please, when they found fault not only with the bad law of the Session Judge, but with his unintelligible English. This is the line of defence and apology recently adopted in the columns of a local daily cotemporary. One has only to refer to the Code of Criminal Procedure to see how absurd any such defence is. Section 323 of the Code is as follows:—"Criminal trials before the Court of Session, in which a European (not being a British subject) or an American is the accused person or one of the accused persons, shall be by jury: and in such case the jury, if such European or American desire it, shall consist of at least one-half of Europeans (whether British subjects or not) or Americans, if such a jury can be procured." Now, how could any intelligent man suppose that this Section allowed him to try the natives of the country by jury—trials by jury otherwise than as provided in this Section being illegal.

There is another case reported in the same number for July, which might also furnish illustrations of judicial fictions, had we time and space to analyze it. The scene is laid in a large town on the G. I. P. Railway line, not far from Bombay. It is a great murder case. The Judge had his Assessors, but had and expressed the supremest contempt for their persons and their opinions. He convicts some of the accused on insufficient evidence, and some on no evidence at all. But there is a solemn judicial air maintained throughout the trial, as if all were proceeding in accordance not with mere civilian law, but with the best barrister-judge law. We shall only remark on this case, that the whole air and character of the procedure in it are so strikingly similar to those in a case recently reported in a local cotemporary, the *Times of India*, as having been tried by A.B.C. Snoswell, Esq., C.S., Barrister-at-Law, and Session Judge of Doosidpoor, in the Doosidpoor Court of Adawlut, that it is impossible to suppose that the two cases are not identically the same. We may recapitulate the leading features in the proceedings of the case tried in the Doosidpoor Court of Adawlut, as reported by our cotemporary, as the identity of this case with that to which we have referred as disposed of by the late Sudder Adawlut seems unquestionable:—

Mr. Snoswell took his seat upon the bench in the gown and wig of the English barrister, which, combined with a full suit of white drill, formed a pleasing and dignified costume, in striking contrast with the usually too commonplace dress of Mofussil Judges. He was attended by four puttawallas loaded with law-books, and at once directed the Sheristedar of the Court to call the names of the Assessors summoned to attend at the Sessions. About thirty of these, selected by the Magistrate from among the most intelligent members of the native community, having answered to their names, the learned Judge delivered to them the following charge:—

GENTLEMEN ASSESSORS: "I am given to understand that most of you have somewhat undefined ideas of the reason for which you have been this day summoned. It is my duty, therefore, to tell you that you have been called on to assist in the administration of justice. Under the old regulations almost all cases were tried without the aid of assessors, and in general with very satisfactory results. The Legislative Council, however, has now, it is not very easy to see why, enacted that all trial before a Court of Session, when not by jury, shall be conducted with the aid of two or more assessors as members of the Court. I congratulate you sincerely on the dignified duty which has thus devolved on you, and while I have my own opinion of the amount of assistance you are likely to render, I have no doubt you will discharge those duties in a manner worthy of loyal and intelligent citizens. Your duty will be to sit with me or with my assistant, during the trials at which we may respectively preside, and having heard all the evidence for the prosecution and defence, to state impartially your opinion whether or no the charge or charges have been proved against the accused. As, according to the law, the decision of the Court is in no way bound by your opinion, it is of the less practical importance what that opinion may be; but as it will be recorded in my proceedings, it may be as well to give one in accordance with common sense. In conclusion, I trust that a sense of the dignity of your position may support you under the annoyance of having to sit for a length of time in Court listening to proceedings in which your interest is not likely to be absorbing."

A remarkably free translation into the vernacular having been made of this address, which was delivered in English, it was intimated to the Assessors that any party desiring to claim exemption from the duty might then do so.

A respectable elderly Bunya on this arose, and after mentioning incidentally that the learned Judge was his father and mother, begged to be excused from attendance, on the ground that sitting still and listening to anything except accounts always sent him to sleep.

The learned Judge informed him that there was no objection to his sleeping, provided he did not snore.

No other claim being put forward, the assessors were dismissed, except those empannelled to try the cases called on for trial this day.

(We omit the evidence.)

Counsel on both sides having been heard, the Assessors were called on for their opinion.

They stated that the evidence for the prosecution appeared to be strong, but on the other hand they had the assurance of the accused's counsel that it was the result of enmity and therefore worthless. They begged accordingly to know whether the accused had ever before been convicted of a similar offence, as, if so, he was very likely to be guilty in the present instance.

The learned Judge observed, that the evidence was perfectly clear, and the accused was convicted of the offence specified in the charge. He added, in pronouncing sentence, that it was to be regretted that the trial had taken place under the New Penal Code, which did not, like the old Regulations, authorise flogging, the appropriate punishment for a brutal and unmanly assault: otherwise it would certainly have formed a part of the sentence. As it was, he sentenced the accused Govind Mulhar to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

The Court then adjourned.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM CAPTAIN J. G. REDDIE,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.
TO E. C. BAILEY, ESQ.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIR,—I am directed to state for your information that under the orders of the Governor-General in Council a contract has been concluded with the Agents of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for running lines of steam communication as under to the ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore.

LINE 1.

Calcutta to Rangoon direct once a month (leaving 24 hours after the receipt of the *Home Mails via* Bombay, usually arriving about the 5th of each month) thence to Kaligonk, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

LINE 2.

By a branch steamer once a month from Rangoon to Moulmein and Port Blair in connection with Line No. 1., and leaving Rangoon within 12 hours of the arrival of the steamer from Calcutta, returning from Port Blair to Moulmein and from thence to Rangoon direct.

LINE No. 3.

Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, on the 1st and 16th of each month, calling *en route* on the return voyage (as required) at Kyook Phyoo and Sandoway. (It will be optional with the Company hereafter to connect Chittagong with all the other ports by running a small steamer thither from Akyab instead of by the larger steamer calling there on going and returning as now proposed.)

2. I am desired to remark that Line No. 3, is intended to supersede the bi-monthly mail line now running between Calcutta and Moulmein by the vessels of the same Company, the contract for which will shortly expire.

3. The date fixed for the commencement of the respective lines is the 1st proximo, but owing to a difficulty experienced by the Company in the provision of suitable vessels by that date for the performance of the service between Calcutta and Singapore, His Excellency in Council, in respect to that line, has been pleased to sanction till the 1st February 1863, the substitution of a six-weekly communication for the monthly service provided for in the official contract.

4. The fixed rates for Government freight and passage, conveyance of specie, &c. on the three lines respectively, are shewn in the statement accompanying herewith.—I have, &c.

J. G. REDDIE.
Officiating Secretary to Government of India.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

WE have just learnt from Captain Thompson, of the ship *Calabar*, who has been necessitated to return to port in consequence of the leaky condition of his ship, some additional particulars relative to the loss of the *Tropic Bird*, supposed to have foundered at sea. It will be remembered that this ship left Saugor on the 8th instant, bound for Colombo. She was leaking very much when the Pilot left her and had eventually to be abandoned. The chief officer and seventeen of the crew (natives) took to one of the ship's boats. They met with bad weather, the boat was swamped, and the chief officer and eleven of the men were drowned. The remainder clung to the boat, and were picked up by the ship *Sirius*, Captain Pappie, bound from this port to Bremen. These men were afterwards transferred to the *Clifton* bound to this port. This vessel arrived in the river to-day.—*Hurkaru, (Saturday Evening), Aug.* 23.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Hongkong per steamer *Coromandel* will be closed to-morrow, the 5th instant, at one o'clock P.M. Letters &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—At a meeting held in Liverpool on Friday, the Mayor in the chair, to raise a fund, "not to relieve the rates, but the suffering poor," no less a sum than £15,000 was subscribed on the spot. The first on the list was that of £2,000 from Finlay, Campbell, and Co. the representative firm of Ritchie Steuart and Co. of Bombay. The Speaker of the House of Commons has subscribed £500 to the Bridgewater House Fund. The distress, of course, continues to increase.—*Globe, August* 4.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. *3rd September* 1862.

BROACH.—Fair S. W. Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—Fair S. W. calm.
GOA.—Partially cloudy. Hot W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair. S. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy S. W.
SURAT.—Cloudy sultry. W. S. W. moderate.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

WATER FOR THE SHIPPING.—Read a letter from the Contractors for supplying water to the Shipping from the Apollo Bunder, stating that in consequence of heavy charges of cotton boats, they are unable to keep many boats in waiting, but are ready to supply as much tonnage as required at a moment's notice; that the plant kept by them is quite sufficient to supply water to more than six ships at the same time; and they request the Commissioners to get them a spot from the Garrison Engineer to keep their things, on payment of the usual fee to Government. That they submit their stock to be examined by a person deputed by the Commissioners.

Resolved, that the Commissioners are not disposed, at present, to make any reduction in the plant to be maintained by the Contractors, and that they see no necessity to make the application requested to the Garrison Engineer, and that the Commissioners themselves intend to inspect the plant on the 1st proximo.

KHETWADDY ROAD.—Read a petition from the residents of Khetwaddy complaining of the bad state of the road in that district.

Resolved, that the petitioners be informed that the completion of the Khetwaddy Back Road will be included in the list of proposed new works for the ensuing fair season.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.—Read a letter from the residents of Hannoomon Lane complaining of the annoyance and inconvenience occasioned by the delay in the construction of a gutter.

Resolved, that the petitioners be informed that inconvenience and annoyance to residents in the lanes alluded to by them are inseparable from the construction of sewers in public streets, more especially from sewers constructed in such very narrow lanes. The work was sanctioned late in the season. Work people were scarce, and the lanes are so narrow and crowded with people constantly passing and repassing that considerable delay was incurred by these causes. The rain coming down before the completion of the main sewers caused further delay, and put a stop altogether, for a time, to the house connections. Another source of inconvenience and delay was the small scattered and inconvenient places for the contractors' materials and work people.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 3RD SEPT.
(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

INFRINGEMENT OF THE PASSENGER ACT.—Goolam Russool, Nacoda of the Grab Brig *Dadloy*, was charged with a breach of section XI. of Act XXI. of 1853, in his having furnished a false list of passengers; which did not tally with the number of passengers found on board of his vessel on her arrival in the harbour.

His Worship, before proceeding to hear evidence in the case, read the section of the Act, under which the defendant was charged, as follows:—The master of any ship before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any port or place within the said territories, shall sign two lists specifying as accurately as may be, the names of all the passengers and stating the number of the crew; and shall deliver them to the office aforesaid, who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists), countersign and return to the master one of such lists. The master shall note in writing, on such last mentioned list *and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death, and of any passenger who may die on the voyage*, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the ship at her destination, or at any port in the said territories at which it may be proposed to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, *produce the list with any additions thereto made, or to any person* lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of arrival, if it be a foreign port or to the chief officer of Customs, or officer (if any) appointed under this Act at any port or place within the said territories, at which it shall be intended to land the passengers, or any of them. In case of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section on the part of the master, or if any false entry be wilfully made in any such list, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500 for each offence?

Mr. Thomas Jervis, of the Customs Preventive service said,—I produce the arrival report, dated 28th August, signed by Mr. Davies, of the Brig *Dadloy* of Bombay. The Commander's name is Goolam Russool. She began her voyage on the 13th August last from Juddah. Her tonnage is 207. Her cargo was sundry, general and salt. 72 native passengers and 4 children. I produce also a list of passengers (104) signed by the defendant, and certified by Mr. Stanley, her Brittanic Majesty's Consul at Juddah with official seal, dated 5th August 1862.

The defendant said, that he admitted that 30 men did not come in his vessel, they gave in their names before he sailed, and a list of passengers was made out. They did not come the next day, having had a fight with some Arabs, and as the Consul had gone out for a change of air, he could not get the list altered. He had witnesses but they were not in attendance.

His Worship adjourned the case until this day (Thursday), for the production of the defendant's witnesses.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE ROBBERY AT THE EXCHANGE ROOMS.—The prisoners Bappoo Ramjee and Mahomed Dawood who stands charged, the first, with purloining two hundred rupees in Government notes from the Exchange rooms on the 31st ultimo, and the second, with aiding and abetting in the same, were again brought up for examination.

Mr. Darby, appeared for Mahomed Dawood.

The following additional evidence was taken:—

Dhunjeebhoy Oskerjee, a Shroff said,—I keep my shop in the Fort. I know the prisoner Mahomed Dawood. Last Sunday about half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the prisoner Mahomed Dawood came to my shop with some office peon, who I don't know. The office peon gave me a note of one hundred rupees and received from me ten rupees in cash and nine ten rupee notes, in exchange, and paid me two annas for changing that note, which was a new note. The peon received the change, and they both left together. The peon was a lad like the first prisoner, but I cannot say whether he is the same person or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darby,—I constantly see the second prisoner in the bazaar, he is a repairer of locks. He said nothing when they came together. I am quite sure they both left together.

Mr. Michael Tighe, Police Constable, said,—In consequence of a complaint made to me on Monday last, I took the first prisoner into custody at the *Times'* office on a charge of stealing two Government of India notes of one hundred rupees each. In consequence of what he said, I took him to his house at Colaba. He pointed out a box from which I took these four ten rupee notes, and while I was searching the box, he came over and threw down other five ten rupee notes. I also found fifteen rupees and a half in cash in the box. The Daffadar also produced ten rupees and this key (produced.) I have compared this key with the key in the possession of the assistant-secretary, and it is very similar. I have also tried it in the lock of the treasure chest and find that it unlocks it with ease. I also apprehended the second prisoner at the *Times'* office. He said that he had been employed by the first prisoner and that he received a rupee and twelve annas for his labour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Darby,—I apprehended the second prisoner on Monday. He gave me to understand that he received the one rupee twelve annas after the note was exchanged by the other prisoner. He said that he did not suspect the chest was opened for any illegal purpose, and he had no suspicion when the note was taken out.

Chaudoo Bewjee, Police Daffadar, said,—On Monday last I went to the house of the prisoner Bappoo Ramjee at Colaba, while Mr. Tighe was there and in the prisoner Bappoo's room I found the key and ten rupees (produced) in a bundle. A man named Zilloo claimed the ten rupees.

His Worship committed both the prisoners for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTER.

CHINGLEPUT COTTON.

SIR,—Agreeably to promise, I have now the pleasure to send you the enclosed valuation of the 200 lbs. of cotton wool, sent by me to the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, in May last. These cottons were all the produce of Chingleput and to shew the estimation in which they were held I cannot do better than forward you an extract from the letter of S. O. Sutton, Esq., Interim Secretary of the Cotton Supply Association, received through Messrs. Line and Co., of Madras, which speaks for itself. Your obedient servant,

JOHN SHORTT, M.D.,
Zillah Surgeon.

Chingleput, August 27th, 1862.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, MANCHESTER.

Valuation of samples received from Dr. Shortt of Chingleput.

From *Bourbon Seed*. Good color, pretty clean, staple long, but rather tender value 15½d. to 16d. per lb.

From *New Orleans seed*. Clean, good color, staple even, long but very tender: value 15d. to 15½ per lb.

From *Brazilian seed* (large bale) good color, clean staple long, strong but rather coarse, value 17d. to 17½ per lb.

From *Native seed*. Brown in color, pretty clean, but staple short and mossy-value 13½d. to 14d. per lb. Value of "Middling" Orleans same date 17½ per lb.

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,
Manchester, July 25th, 1862.
EXTRACT OF LETTER.

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your valued favor of 30th May last, as also of the samples of Brazilian, Bourbon, New Orleans, and country Cotton referred to therein. The ash and cotton soils are not yet to hand, the Committee of the Association feel greatly indebted to you for the trouble you have bestowed in furnishing detailed replies to their numerous queries, and not less so far your persevering efforts to extend the growth of a superior cotton in your locality. They regard general tenor of your report as highly satisfactory. Confirmation from so reliable an authority of their opinion that exotic cotton in India does not seriously deteriorate, either in quantity or quality when the necessary amount of care is given to the culture of the plant is especially gratifying. I need scarcely say that the Committee purpose to publish your letter on the first opportunity.

The samples of cotton just received are all of a really useful kind, and very nicely prepared. The Brazilian is admitted to be one of the best samples of the kind ever submitted to the notice of the Association. The valuations of our brokers, which I enclose, speak most unmistakeably as to the character of the cottons. If we could only get such staple in sufficient quantity there need be little further anxiety about the American crops.

S. O. SUTTON,
Interim Secy.

—*Madras Times, Aug.* 29.

POONA.

WE understand that the 26th regiment N. I. which is at present stationed here, is to be sent to Kolapoor to relieve the 10th regiment, which is under orders for Poona. It was supposed till now that Kolapoor was to be no longer a military station.—*Observer, Sept.* 2.

AMALGAMATION QUERY.—On entering the Staff Corps a Captain was entitled to promotion to Major if he had completed 20 years' service, six of which had been on Staff employ; but supposing that, although the 20 years were complete, and more, only 5 years of staff could be made up; would he in such a case by passing one year in the Staff Corps be allowed to complete the six, or must he be one year in the Staff Corps on bona fide Staff employ? as in this latter case the Captain might never become a Major, if he were unfortunate enough to spend his future life in the Staff Corps without getting an appointment, which it seems some officers are likely to do.—*Id.*

WE understand that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, gives a ball to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Frere on Monday next the 8th instant at his residence in the civil lines at the "Fountain Hall." We have no doubt that this ball will be a very grand affair; as all the military as well as the civil officers now at Poona have been invited.—*Id.*

WE hear with great satisfaction that an impression exists in some influential quarters that the high price of grain may possibly be caused after all, to some extent, by improper combination of the dealers; and that there exists so large a quantity of corn stored in the city of Poona that it would last until the season of 1863.

A proposal is now under consideration of the government of Bombay, to purchase corn, and retail it to bonâ fide consumers at twelve seers the rupee. This measure has been proposed as a substitute for another which would otherwise be necessary—to increase the stipends of peons and other menial servants of government, during the scarcity.

The weather continues dry and unusually warm. There is scarcely any water in the city, and the Parvati tank is (or was three days ago) very nearly dry. This last is the more remarkable, because we believe this tank is supplied from that at Katraj, which is at some elevation among the hills; leading to the conclusion that no rain had fallen even there.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE are truly glad to find that the Government have, at last, taken into consideration the valuable service of that able, and scientific Officer Colonel C. E. Faber, by appointing him District Engineer of the Coimbatore District. The appointment has no doubt been given to the Colonel to make up, in some way, for the injustice done him by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and accepted by him, until an opportunity offers for passing him into a higher post. We fully intended to notice the unhappy circumstances, which led to the respected Colonel throwing up the highest appointment he filled in the Engineer's Department,—but want of space prevents our giving effect to our intention in our present issue.—*Neilgherry Star, August* 27.

THE *Lady Jocelyn* arrived in our roads early yesterday morning, and has given another proof of the injustice of the strictures lately heaped upon the line of Screw Steamers to which she belongs, by making an admirable passage of seventy days from England, with a consumption of only 429 tons of coal. The passengers on board speak in the highest terms of the excellence of the arrangements for their comfort, and of the nautical skill and courtesy of Captain Kerr and the other officers of the ship. This vessel in common with the others of the line has been newly rigged with a view to greater sailing speed, and her log shews a mean average of 203 knots per day for the whole voyage. We were always of opinion that this line of Steamers only required to have a fair chance to solve the problem of speedy and comfortable travelling via the Cape, and if they continue to make passages of seventy days they will not fail to establish themselves in public estimation, in spite of the unfounded opposition of our Serampore contemporary.—*Times, Aug.* 29.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE FRENCH AT MADAGASCAR.

(*From the Englishman, August* 23.)

IF the accounts received at the Mauritius from Madagascar can be at all relied upon, the French are riding the high horse over the Native officials with a vengeance. On the 5th of June last, the French frigate *Hermione* anchored in the harbour of Tamatave and one of the junior officers landed, being received with the usual honors. On the following morning several Hova officers and soldiers with a band went to the beach with the intention of escorting the Commander of the *Hermione* to the Governor, on the shore who was waiting for him in a battery. The Frenchman, however looked upon the fact of his waiting on the Governor as derogatory to his dignity, and refused to land till the Governor had boarded his ship; but this in his turn the Governor objected to for the same reason, and so the Frenchman remained in his ship. Next day, however, a deputation from the Governor boarded the *Hermione*, and after some parley it was arranged that the commander should land and that the Governor should come as far as the beach to meet him. Accordingly, on the following morning the Frenchman landed accompanied by a guard of twenty-five marines and the tricolor duly displayed. Guns were fired from the frigate, but the battery on shore was silent, and there was no Governor on the beach. The Frenchman sailor proceeded to the house of the Grand Judge where the French flag was duly lodged and a guard of Marines posted at the door. In a short time a great noise was heard in the streets, and the Governor at last made his appearance with a numerous suite. On entering, he offered the French Captain his hand, but the latter refused it and kept his own behind his back. This so astonished the Governor, that, according to the accounts before us, he turned round and rushing out *cum suis* never stopped till he reached one of the legal residences in the neighbourhood, from which he despatched a messenger to find out the reason of the French officer's conduct. The answer was that the dignity of the French nation had been insulted by the Governor neglecting to meet the captain, as he had promised in the morning. Several messengers went to and fro on both sides, and at last the matter was settled by an apology from the Governor. The deferred handshaking then took place, and the French flag was carried triumphantly through the streets, the guns of the battery saluting it. In this way the matter ended, so far as the French were concerned; but the next day Mr. Packenham, the British Consul, landed unofficially, being met only by a few British traders, and the British flag was not hoisted, because the Governor declined to salute it. The reason given for this want of courtesy was, we believe, that the Governor had received no orders to salute any one. The British Consul, it appears, took no action in the matter, and when applied to on the subject stated that he intended to report the whole circumstance to the King himself, to whom he was accredited, and not to the Governor. The correspondent of the *Commercial Gazette* argues that this line of conduct, cool and prudent as he styles it, will have far more effect on the Hovas than the "bullying and blustering" bearing assumed by the French towards inferior agents, who possibly know but little of official etiquette. The correspondent may be right, more especially as he says he has studied the Hova character; but we must in this, as in all other similar cases, hold to our oft-expressed opinion, that, with savage or semi-savage nations, temporising courses never succeed, and that the least lack of courtesy or respect must be at once resented and a repetition prevented. The conduct of the French officer was certainly not very "conciliating," but for all that we are confident that it will be a long time before a similar cause of complaint arises.

THE COSSYAH AND JYNTEAH TRIBES.

(*From the Englishman, Aug.* 23.)

As it is obvious that it will be necessary to recommence repressive operations against the Cossyah and Jyntesh hill tribes next cold weather, it is not now out of time or place to say a few words concerning that part of our territory; the people who are in arms against our authority; and the best measures for ensuring permanent success in our military movements when resumed. And here we are compelled to observe that, although we have treated these people as rebels against the British government, we have now compelled the absolute submission to its authority at any cost of trouble, money, or life, it is by no means easy to shew how they owe any allegiance to that government, or by what right, except that of the stronger, it claims authority over them and assumes, and exercises, the right to tax them. Our own opinion, grounded on extensive enquiry, is that these people are not, by any valid treaty, subjects of the British government; they certainly are not so by their own will, nor can they be made so except by compulsion. That it would be to their advantage to become subjects of this government may, or may not, be true; that they do not appreciate that advantage is clear; and, whatever may be the morality of saying so, that we must make them submit to the power and will of the British government is equally clear and inevitable. They have defied and resisted, and still defy and resist, our government; they have committed outrages on those who undoubtedly are its subjects; and they must, at any cost, be compelled to submit, and return to peaceful habits. We cannot now afford to consider any longer the question of our right to interfere with or dictate to them; we are at war with them, and we must compel them to give in. This end effected, we can ameliorate their condition, and give them the advantages of good government; but now the question is to conquer them; and what are the best measures to be adopted with that end in view. It is evident that the jungly, rugged, and comparatively impracticable nature of the country in which it is necessary to operate, has given its inhabitants an undue confidence in the impunity with which they can carry on their depredations, and remain safe from retribution whilst in hostility against our government. To adopt, or rather to continue any longer a temporising course of action towards these tribes, must, therefore, be an unwise, if not dangerous policy, and, at any cost, the authority of our government over these people must be finally established, and permanently upheld; and that end can only be attained by a vigorous pursuit so long as a man remains in arms, or a stronghold is left standing. There never was a country, from its nature, the manners and customs of its people, and their few and easily satisfied wants, better adapted for turbulence than the districts in question, which must again be the theatre of military operations in the coming cold season. From the valley of the Brahmapootra into the mountains are many passes, and it appears to us that the practice of those who disturb the peace of the Province, and of criminals flying from justice, or those evading the payment of their dues to the government, when pressed by the troops or the police, to escape into the high lands, and take shelter in those parts which, from their inaccessibility, have hitherto afforded them a safe refuge. From the force at present in the Province, and which is available for all purposes, a moveable column should be formed, selecting those soldiers who have had most experience of that part of the country, and who are best acclimatised and acquainted with the ways and means of the enemy. This column, provided with some mountain howitzers, and adequate bullock and pony carriage attached, should be placed under the command of the officer of untiring energy and perseverance, and previous experience in hill and jungle warfare, and one whose antecedents would be a guarantee of the best use being made of every hour of the cold season before us. There will be no delay or difficulty in finding such an officer if the government require his services, and we could name more than one eligible in every respect. The first object should be to establish safe communication for the troops and supplies between the upper and the lower country, and to force access to every place known to afford refuge to the enemy. It would, of course, be very desirable that this should be accomplished by means of opening roads through the hills; but this would occupy much time, and cause considerable unremunerative outlay to the government. It would be necessary so to dispose of our reserve force as to secure a chain of communications, in the first place, between the field force and the depots at the entrance of the passes; and, secondly, between these depots and the garrisons on the river Brahmapootra, whence all supplies would be drawn and escorted, elephant carriage alone being used for this purpose. Such a force, and such arrangements would not only effectually check the hopes of adventurers, and depredators, and encourage the well-disposed to quiet and industry, but would, in some degree, enable us to utilize the services of the latter in preserving the peace of the country, for which purpose they could be supplied with arms and ammunition, and rewards should be held out to them for the capture or destruction of every man actually caught in arms against the government. This plan has been found to answer in other disturbed provinces, and would not be less successful in Assam and the neighbouring districts; for all mankind, civilised or savage, are to a certain extent sensible of what is to their own advantage; and, once informed that the force would not keep the field beyond the cold season, when they would again be left to the mercy of marauders if they would not declare against them, the better disposed would, for their own safety and that of their families, gladly exert themselves, as well to afford us information, as to assist us in our operations. The plan of operations here laid down has been suggested by an officer thoroughly acquainted with hill and jungle warfare and hunting savage enemies; and we are confident that if adopted, and energetically acted upon, it will be attended with the best results. No time should, however, be lost in selecting the officer to carry it out; but all should be in readiness to commence operations with vigour in the middle of October. Commissariat and other requisite arrangements ought now to be made without a moment's delay. It will be a slur upon the government if this turbulence and rebellion in Assam and the neighbouring provinces is allowed to become chronic, and those who are peaceably inclined to see that we are unable to protect them, to punish robbers and murderers, and enforce the authority of the government. We earnestly hope to see this work taken zealously in hand now, and gone into with a will, knowing that any other course is not only damaging to our power and *prestage*, but must be the most expensive in the end. A force such as we have described could traverse all the disturbed districts, from end to end, and in all directions, with ease and safety, and make it so hot for the rebels, as we suppose we must call them, that they would be but too glad to fly beyond our frontier, or lay down their arms and submit. This they will never do except under compulsion; and no time should now be lost in applying the remedy, which will be the cheaper and the more effectual the earlier it is applied. In six weeks the season for military operations in Lower Bengal will open.

DEFAMATION AND THE PENAL CODE.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, Aug.* 28.)

THE criminal proceedings commenced against our contemporary the *Times* by the Madras Attorneys, have given rise to some discussion amongst the public generally, and in the columns of more than one of our contemporaries, on the insecure position of journalism under the existing criminal law. There seems to be a kind of general agreement that the provisions of the Penal Code in reference to charges of defamation threaten, if put in force, the almost annihilation of an independent press. But while the Penal Code has received such severe denunciations, these legal gentlemen at the same time have come in for no inconsiderable share of journalistic wrath; and in our opinion not altogether deservedly. It may be that the conduct of individuals in availing themselves of the provisions of the existing law of the land to avenge wrongs, or supposed wrongs done to them, would deserve as severe a condemnation as the provisions of a bad law itself invoked to subserve their ends. But we think that in many respects the proceedings of these gentlemen have not been as unfair as they have been represented, or the Penal Code so bad, at least in its provisions in reference to the offence of defamation, as the public and the press seem inclined to think it. We are not going to discuss the question of the expediency or prudence of the Madras Attorneys coming forward and instituting criminal proceedings against the *Times*, neither are we going to justify on grounds independent of legal considerations, the demand made by them of the name and address of the supposed writer of the article by which they felt aggrieved. If they acted inexpediently, hastily, or in any way unfairly, they have atoned for the step taken, on being assured that no charge was intended to be made against them, by entering as they would say a *Nolle prosequi* to the matter drop. But it is only fair to say that all they did was justifiable by the existing law, and would have been justifiable under the provisions of the law of England at any period, under similar circumstances for centuries back. It must not be understood at the same time, that we include in this exculpatory statement, the proceedings of the Magistrate that granted the summons in the way he did, against the defendants. His proceedings were of course not their's and therefore responsibility in reference to them must remain with himself alone. But we repeat that the proceedings instituted by the Madras Attorneys were legal and justifiable under the existing law, and would have been legal and justifiable at any time heretofore under the like circumstances.

The criminal law before the passing of the Penal Code, allowed prosecutions for libel in all cases where civil proceedings could be instituted for the same wrong, without proving as it was, and is, called special damage. The grounds on which the criminal law could have been invoked for libellings, were, that such wrongs were calculated to provoke wrath, or to expose to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, or tended to impair or hurt men's trades, professions, or livelihoods, and it was quite immaterial in what way such imputations were made, so long as it amounted to a libel. It might be directly, indirectly by hints, or peculiar modes of expression such as were likely to convey the intended meaning to the person to whom the libel was published. It might be by way of conjecture, by way of question, exclamation, or by irony. It might be by way of description, circumlocution, hyperbole, allegory or symbol. It might be in hieroglyphics, or as a rebus, anagram, or antithesis, or by any means whatever, if a libellous meaning was intended to be conveyed, and could be ordinarily understood in the sense intended. The essence of the thing consisted in the intention. It was held libellous to publish of a lawyer, that he was a "paltry lawyer;" of another "that he stirreth up men to suits," of another that "he hath no more law than a goose," of another that "he hath no more law than the Devil," and that another lawyer was a "Daffy-down-dilly." The way in which the law was put in force was by a sworn information, made before the proper judicial functionary, to prove the publication and to connect it with the person to whom it referred. The law therefore before the passing of the Penal Code was strict enough, and if ourselves for instance, before its promulgation, had indulged in the humourous "hypothesis" that Attorneys in general were Daffy-down-dillies,' and if the same meaning could be attached to the expression, as has been attached to it in England, there was nothing to prevent the Madras Attorneys instituting criminal proceedings for the imputation, as writings under both the old and present laws reflecting on bodies of men, without mentioning any one in particular, were and are as punishable as if a particular individual were named. *A fortiori* such an ingenious "hypothesis" as the recent one of our contemporary the *Times*. Now that being the state of the old criminal law in reference to libel, let us see what change has been effected by the passing of the Penal Code, in regard thereto. In the first place it changes the name from libel to defamation. But what's in a name? Then it enacts that words spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, making or publishing any imputation concerning any person, intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm the reputation of such person, is defamation. Now all the English criminal law of libel is embodied in this provision. The difference in the provisions of the English law and the Penal Code on the point, is the introduction of a new element of criminality into the latter, namely, making words spoken in any of the states of facts enumerated, crimes. No such provision of law was recognised by the heretofore law of England, except in a few very exceptional cases, such as seditious speeches, blasphemous or grossly immoral expressions, or words uttered to a judicial officer in the exercise of his office, or a challenge to fight a duel. In these cases, the paramount importance of the public quiet and safety, made it imperative to punish criminally the making use of such expressions. But the principle of making spoken defamatory words the subject of a criminal charge, was carefully and rightly excluded from English law; and it remained for the Penal Code to raise them, by a sweeping general enactment, into the category of crime. It was in reference to this part of the provisions of the Penal Code, on the topic of defamation, that Mr. Mayne in his commentaries said, that if this law were put in force, the whole population of India would appear monthly in the dock; a very sweeping and comprehensive denunciation, by the by, of the slanderous tendencies of the people of this country. He did not, as he could not, apply the remark to any kind of writings whatever, and the use that has been made of it by more than one of our contemporaries, in reviewing the proceedings instituted against the *Times*, on the question of liberty of the Press being involved in them, was incorrect and misleading.

It comes to this, then, that the laws affecting the Press are as free and liberal as they were before the passing of the Penal Code. The Press is not in the least more fettered or restricted than it was hitherto, and there is not one more element of danger now attending the career of a journalist, than there was since the recognition of the press as an institution of an advanced, advancing and complicated civilization. In many respects, the Penal Code in its provisions, relating, to defamation, extends an *ægis* to shelter honest and respectable journalism in cases to which the law of England afforded no protection. By the last mentioned law, for instance, the acts of a public servant may be criticised, but not his private character. His public conduct may be denounced as unconstitutional or illegal, but his private character dare not be disparaged. One of the exceptions in the chapter on defamation in the Penal Code, lays it down as not to amount to defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public duties, or respecting his character, so far as it appears in that conduct. There may therefore be inferences drawn from public acts, which may relate to the private life and character of the public servant. No such comment would be justifiable under the English law, and the Penal Code in this and in other respects, so far from abridging the liberty, or extinguishing the independence of the Press, is calculated to support and consolidate its power and influence. There are many things of equivocal tendency in the Code, and from which it has acquired a dubious character. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." The Penal Code has got one, and therefore, justly or unjustly, it is denounced on every available opportunity. At all events, journalism has nothing to fear from it. And the institution of those criminal proceedings against the *Times* neither threatened its existence or independence, as the relinquishment of them did not in the least tend to consolidate, as has been conceived by some people, the power and influence always possessed and wielded by respectable and ably managed newspapers.

(*From the Madras Times, Aug.* 28.)

THE recent trial in which this journal has been engaged, has brought to the surface several questions as to the application of the new Code, which otherwise might have been forgotten, till even more important interests suffered than in the present case. When the Code was first issued, we pointed out that it was too minute, too vague, too anxious to mark petty peccadilloes, even interfering with those vices, which the world has been unanimous in declaring should be kept under cover, even from the eye of the law. If followed out, this would be a most interesting subject, with which, however, at present we do not intend to deal. When the issue of the late trial was known, one exclamation was heard from all sides,—if the case had come before an ordinary jury, a different verdict might have been given. Without, in the slightest degree, hesitating to accept the decision of the Chief Justice as the result of a conscientious and careful examination of the evidence on both sides, we cannot but think that a jury would have come to a different and a sounder conclusion.

In all cases in which natives of this country are concerned, it is impossible to judge correctly of their statements without something like an intimate knowledge of native character. At first when a man lands in this country, he is surprised to find how polite, subservient, and apparently frank they appear to be: and is struck with the difference, so much on the side of the Hindoo, between them and the lower classes in England. He is indignant when, upon entering into the company of those who have dwelt long in the country, he hears them describe the general native character as a compound of deceit, cunning, and servility; forgetting that every member of the company once held opinions precisely similar to his own. He rests himself upon the unity of man, the general spread of the same qualities, and so forth; and declares that one man's word is as good as another. If he be a judge, he acts upon this principle, and hence usually a good many mistakes are legally committed in the first year or two of every administration. If experienced persons venture to remonstrate, he says that they are prejudiced and not trustworthy.

It requires no great acuteness of understanding to perceive, that when such persons have entrusted to them the whole onus of decision, the chances are against justice. The latter can best be obtained by substituting for the sole opinion of one able but inexperienced man, the common sense of many, who are themselves in the position in life of the parties to the suit, and whose conclusion is guided by an experience of many years. In other words, all such cases ought to be committed to

behalf, and their own interests were so deeply involved that it is folly to suppose they were wilfully blind in the matter. But blind they were, as facts now prove, and they have certainly not the slightest warrant for throwing blame on anybody else. Neither the Home Government nor the Indian Government could have accomplished anything apart from a demand maintained by Manchester. That demand the manufactureres only could have created. Unless they had chosen to ask for Indian Cotton and purchase it, all the "development of which India is capable would have been of no avail. They did not so choose, for they had already got sufficient Cotton of a better quality in another market. Perhaps they may consider that reason a good one even now, but what they would have gained by going out of their course was a second string to their bow, and the value of that string at the present moment would have vindicated their extraordinary care and richly repaid them for their trouble.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INDIAN COTTON.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, July 15.)

THE following correspondence has been obligingly forwarded to us for publication :—

Yester, May 22nd, 1862.

My dear Mr. Pender,—I have just received the accompanying letter from Mr. Thomas, who is Collector of Coimbatore, a cotton growing district of the Madras Presidency. He understands practical agriculture. It has long been his hobby ; and, if he had not been circumscribed for a time by the laborious duties of a Collector, he would not have rested content until he had satisfied himself whether India could supply the staple of cotton required by the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow, or to what extent it was capable of improvement.

You will observe that Mr. Thomas says that I overlook the fact that cotton will not pay for the manuring, etc., in India. For the reasons he gives, it is quite evident that no man whose bread depends on his industry will waste time and labour in producing a commodity of one-eighth the value that another commodity would fetch from similar exertion. To encourage the cultivation of cotton in India of the superior quality of staple required, we must assume that there will be a remunerative market for it at Manchester. I firmly believe if it were grown as a substitute for the produce Mr. Thomas mentions, on soil of superior quality, enriched by the fertilising ingredients suited to its wants, cotton would make a good return to the cultivator.

In the Mississippi and other cotton producing states, 400 lbs. per acre of clean cotton are produced ; in India 45 lbs. are not considered a bad return of clean cotton. In the former, the soil where the longstaple grows is of the best quality and virgin ; the cotton plant is also invigorated by refreshing showers from the sea, where it most requires moisture. In India the soil is comparatively weak and worn out from excessive cropping, and there is a deficiency of saline moisture in the interior of the country. The native merchant is more easily satisfied with the condition of the wool offered for sale by the ryot than the European merchant. They have from time immemorial been able to supply their own requirements. If we would now wish them to extend its cultivation in preference to other commodities which have hitherto repaid the labour bestowed on them, such as cereals, sugar-cane, millet, garlic, etc., they must have something like a remunerative price held out to them. Heretofore they have had no certain annual demand for their cotton from Manchester —all they have to trust to is the probability of the duel now waging in America being indefinitely prolonged, a contingency on which many would not be inclined to peril their capital. It is only when the natives are educated, and as far advanced in the science of political economy as we are here, or have more wants to supply for their own comfort, that we may expect to see those hopes about cotton realised without the aid of European agency. In the present state of India, the cultivators must have inducements held out to them ; above all, a permanent European demand. Modern science also must be applied to the cultivation and fertilisation of the soil, and the seed of plants whose cotton wool is of the length and quality of staple required must be carefully selected. The native cultivators have the same dread of change that many of our landed proprietors and agriculturists entertained previous to the repeal of the corn laws. When that repeal took place, we had the experience of men far in advance of their fellows in practical and scientific agriculture to guide them in making the improvements necessary to meet foreign competition, and the result has proved that the judicious and energetic agriculturists of this country now feel altogether independent of the support or protection formerly given to them by the corn laws. Such an example is all that is wanted in India, and Mr. Thomas very properly entertains little hope of improvement until native cultivators are roused to exertion, and we cannot look for this until we see a remunerative market for Indian cotton in this country.

If I am not misinformed, the trade in cotton is now carried on in the Madras Presidency as it was when I was in India—advances of money are made by the native broker to the ryots for the cultivation of the cotton crop at exorbitant rates of interest. The native merchant is the purchaser of the cotton ; he sells it to the European merchant, who exports it. The cotton is consigned to a broker in Liverpool, who sells it by public auction. It is there purchased by a capitalist. Manchester or Glasgow is its last destination, where it is purchased by the manufacturer.

If we consider the various charges against Indian cotton from the time the land is prepared for growing the plant until the cotton wool is in possession of the manufacturer, it will be quite apparent why the natives prefer cultivating cereals, &c., instead of cotton.

In the Southern States of America, the land on which cotton is cultivated is purchased by a capitalist, who cleans it of timber and underwood by virgin soil. Instead of borrowing money to fertilise and to work the land and prepare it to grow cotton, he has frequently to reduce its fertility by an exhausting crop, in order to prevent the cotton plant from growing too much to wood and leaves, and the danger of their casting their boles. After paying all the expenses of cultivation and transport to the port of embarkation, the balance of the sale is the cultivator's profit. He has few of the drawbacks which press so hard on the ryot in India.

I am old enough to remember in what a state of ignorance and apathy the general body of farmers lived in the beginning of this century, as compared with the intelligence and energy displayed by the farmers of the present day, which have led to the high state of cultivation their farms are now in. At the former period, estates were chiefly managed by gentlemen who lived in towns, who knew little of practical farming, and who were always in dread of the farmer over-reaching them in the covenants of a lease. Now, the factors who manage estates are mostly men who have been experienced farmers, who know the capabilities of land, the law of landlord and tenant, as well as the practice of the country in all rural matters.

Those in India who represent the English farmers are practically ignorant of the value of land, of its capabilities, and of what will promote its improvement. There the native cultivator is left to his own resources. He knows how to cultivate his land to produce cereals, but in any attempt to produce cotton in demand for export he is met by the difficulties to which I have alluded, and he has no one to assist him by judicious council. The idle members of the ryot's family are generally so numerous that he has hard work to supply their most ordinary wants, few as they are ; and wages are so low in India that a hired labourer's food is not sufficient to enable him to exert himself under a tropical sun. He is not fed to enable him to perform hard work ; and it cannot fail to strike the European when he sees so many men employed in doing work in India which one-half of their number would do if better fed, and whose labour would return a greater profit to their employers. Wages (except under peculiar circumstances) have been stationary from time immemorial. If Anglo-Saxon energy is to be introduced there, a corresponding increase of wages will be required to give it effect.

I am not disposed to think that seed produced out of the tropics can be entrusted to reproduce a fac-simile of itself in the tropics. My views on this subject will be best understood by taking the case of Talavera wheat. The average temperature of the climate around Talavera de la Reyna, in Castile, or Talavera Real, in Estramadura, is much higher than that of Great Britain during the wheat-growing season. The consequence is, that from the nature of our climate, Talavera wheat sown in Great Britain (except in favoured spots and in favourable seasons) will not come to perfect maturity. The farina of the wheat grown at Talavera fills the skin in which it is encased ; Talavera wheat grown in most parts of Great Britain does not contain the same amount of farina as it does in its indigenous climate. On examining the pickle an indenture is found at one end, which shows the deficiency of farina, and this deficiency increases as often as the produce is resown, until the pickle contains the same quantity of farina that the climate of this country can bring to maturity in its best selected indigenous wheats.

For the same reason I believe there is some element wanting in exotic seed produced out of the tropics when resown in the tropics. Consequently the deficiency in the seed in both cases during the germinating process does not supply the requirements of the plant at that particular and delicate season of its growth.

This is, I believe, the reason that the cultivators of Sea Island cotton in India desire to be supplied annually with fresh seed grown in its indigenous climate. Hence the reason that I recommend cotton cultivators in India to turn their attention chiefly to improve the quality of the indigenous cotton plant. They should leave no stone unturned until they have satisfied themselves how far the indigenous plant is capable of improvement.

Believe me to be yours very truly,
(Signed) TWEEDDALE.

John Pender, Esq., Manchester.

Coimbatore, 4th March, 1862.

My dear Lord Tweeddale,—I would have replied before to your interesting and obliging letter about cotton, but for the pressure of a very heavy office, which I am now winding up after 14 years' tenure. To carry out your views, and to try and help forward the cotton cause (in which I have long taken an interest,) I could wish my time in India were not so near its close. My time is up in May, and 38 years of constant heavy work in India is enough of one's life to give up to it. * * * *

Your remarks and inferences on cotton culture are most valuable, and I have no doubt sound, but who is there here to carry them out practically, and apply them ? No one, we are all over-worked.

With all deference, I think your lordship overlooks one fact, that cotton won't pay for the manuring and high farming, and chemical treatment you rightly wish ; the over-worked collector has not possible time for it, the native collector has not the energy or skill, and there are very few private European agriculturists or merchants to make the improvements you point out.

Animal manure we have, and the ryot knows its value, and uses it for all his best crops, sugar-cane, cereals, vegetables, &c. His cattle and sheep are carefully folded on his fallows, to supply both solid and liquid ammonia, which are ploughed in. He uses also lime, when it is to be had, and ashes, but never for cotton, it is grown on the poorer soils, lightly assessed, and is reckoned a secondary, inferior crop, requiring great space, an acre of which is worth only about one-eighth of an acre of sugar or millet, or garlic, or wheat. The ryot, therefore, will never give it any of his manure or much of his time. He cultivates solely for a living, never for science, or love of it.

It is a very low and mercenary point of view, but I fear the point from which most look at cotton cultivation, is "will it pay ?" The native ryot and the speculating merchants are much on a par here. It would disgust your lordship, I fear, to see how little real interest is felt generally in the matter. The careful re-sowing, appropriate manuring,and analysis of soil, &c., are what no native can, and no European will at presen do. It is sound and valuable in theory, but there is no one here to put it in practice. Instead of meeting, inviting, and agitating, why don't Manchester send out a few intelligent practical agriculturists, paid agents, both to buy up good cotton, and attend to its cultivation. Government can only write and offer prizes. I took the liberty of showing your lordship's former note to our Governor, Sir W. Denison. He was interested and referred to it in a minute. I shall gain write to him. No doubt our indigenous short fibred otton can be improved somewhat, but length of fibre is, fter all, the desideratum, and that, I am inclined to hink, depends a good deal on climate, and perhaps needs sea air, and a moist and moderate atmosphere ; and I suspect it will be found that Bourbon and all foreign cottons will thrive best in our sea board districts and the indigenous in our inland,—Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddapah, &c., where it should be attended to and improved. I think the duty of the Government is frequent importation and distribution of good foreign seed, the offering of prizes, and small free grants of land for experiment. But we want Europeans in the country, with time and skill to do this. Except as an extra effort, and with a peculiar bias and liking for a agriculture, how can any "Ryotwar" Collector like myself find possible time to attend to it ?

To other ears than your own (who have been in India) this would sound like mere exaggeration, and your lordship will be aware how little time is left for cotton experiments, (however interesting and however congenial they would be to me). * * I have just despatched overland a small box with the common black soil, top and bottom bags marked : also some of the red light soil supposed to suit the foreign cottons best, with a bunch of native and foreign plants, for the chemical analysis. I have written to my brother to desire my agent, Barbour, to forward them to you, and I heartily wish your lordship success in your valuable and interesting stove experiment. * * *

Believe me, my dear Lord Tweeddale, yours very faithfully, (Signed) E. B. THOMAS.

P.S.—The longest and finest fibre is the Sea Island. This implies saline air influencing. Even if the English machinery were altered and adjusted to the short Indian cotton, it still would only suit for the coarse fabrics, and I doubt if a mixture of long and short fibres (as suggested by Mr. Stephens) could be worked together in one machine, and I fear—but I may be in error—that climate has more to say to fibre than soil.

LITERATURE.

SEED IN BURMAH.

(From the Friend of India, Aug. 14.)

BUDDHISM claims at once the largest number of votaries on earth, and yields the smallest number of Christian converts. In the latter respect it is worse than Hindooism. There is a reason why the converts from Mahomedanism should be few, for that creed professes to be monotheistic while it incorporates many of the historical elements, at least, of Judaism and Christianity. That Hindooism and especially Buddhism should offer so much opposition to the assaults of missionaries, learned and unlearned, may well lead us to reflect on the utter helplessness of man, unaided by special interposition from above, to propagate truth so humbling to human pride, so restraining to human passion, and so condemnatory of human sin, as that which Christ taught. Of the two, however, Buddhism is calculated to be much more attractive than Hindooism. The priestly bondage of the former is less ; it interferes less with the ordinary structure of society and the free flow of social intercourse, for it does not recognise caste ; and it allows the conscience to sleep a deeper sleep, for it does not perpetually obtrude sin upon it as a reason for penances, ablutions, tedious rites, and painful gifts to greedy priests. If a man wants to get through the world without thinking of right or wrong, he has only to ignore all the higher elements of his nature while he gratifies the lower, and all the hopes of humanity, then Buddhism suits him as admirably as Popery does the lazy, rollicking, credulous Celt. We do not wonder at the preponderance of Buddhism, for it is nihilism ; nor at the little success of missions, for conscience is almost dead and there is no active principle to appeal to. As for an appeal to reason, the Buddhist who wishes to attain the highest state of Nirwan is ever meditating, or thinks he is. He has anticipated by many centuries the rationalism of England, France, and Germany.

In the East, as rulers, we have come into close contact with the Buddhists of Burmah. Disappointed with that which the American missionaries who have succeeded Judson turn to the aboriginal Karens, just as the wearied English and German missionary finds a new excitement because a new hope in the indigenous Coles and Santhals. With Buddhism as with Brahminism it seems to human intelligence that no national movement towards the truth will be made except by a native apostle. If Nanuk, shocked at the Islamism and Hindooism around him established the Sikh system, surely we may expect a Hindoo, baptised with a higher spirit, to lay the foundation and spread the teachings of an Indian Christianity. And if Gautama, (or some living man whom his story represents began a protest against idolatry and priestcraft ten centuries ago which has spread till it has embraced the largest number of votaries on earth, surely we may look hopefully for another to rise now or soon, in Burmah or Siam, in China or Japan to teach and propagate with more success a better faith.

There is a little hope in this respect for Burmah. Some seven years ago the Prince of Ava the King's brother, formed the resolution of sending the sons of some of the leading nobles of the Court to Calcutta for their education. His object was that they should receive such instruction, especially in mathematics and the practical sciences, as would fit them to "develop the resources" of Burmah and to superintend that monopoly of the whole commerce of the country which the King keeps in his hand. The Doveton College, a Christian institution, was selected chiefly, we believe, on the recommendation of the Armenian agents of the King. Three lads were sent, and immediately invested in English clothes. The eldest was a man much too old to learn a new language, and he was returned to Ava. He had been Colonel of a regiment in the last war against us. Of the other two the elder was the national poet of Burmah, his verses being sung everywhere, and the younger had obtained no little reputation for those exquisitely shrill tones of voice which Asiatics value so much for their melody. Soon another who had been for some time at a Roman Catholic school joined them, and the three, their ages varying from 16 to 22, made rapid progress and in all respects behaved as English gentlemen. On the completion of their education two returned to Ava and one went to France. Meanwhile the Prince of Ava seems to have been so satisfied with the experiment that other three were sent who were somewhat younger. They joined the classes at the end of 1857. Some fifteen months after a rule was passed that all who attended for secular instruction should, as in Missionary schools, be present at the opening prayer and in the Bible class. Essentially a Christian Institution, it was found that the Hindoos, Mahomedans and Buddhists who annually joined the classes in increasing numbers had a bad effect on the tone of the school, and hence the new rule was passed. The second set of three Burmese youths were thus led to attend the Bible class every morning. Though Boarders they were not required to join in the family devotions, nor to attend any church, and so far as could be observed they performed no kind of worship at all. The effect of the new rule was soon seen in their case. As Buddhists they had no objection to read the Bible, and at first they shewed as much eagerness to be foremost in its study as in mathematics or ordinary history. The elder, Oung Zoo, was now nineteen years of age, the second Moung Mien was sixteen, and the third Pow Thou was fifteen. Two were thus of age. Soon Oung Zoo began to apply to his teacher for the explanation of difficulties, and one day he made the novel request to be allowed to attend all the Calcutta churches in succession. He was permitted, and with his two companions he finally resolved to be regular in his attendance at the Rev. Mr. Leslie's, the same who first induced Havelock to preach to his soldiers at Dinapore. Finally Oung Zoo applied to be baptised, and the night before he and his friends returned to Ava they followed his example. There was no attempt at proselytism on the part of the College authorities. When questioned on the subject Oung Zoo declared he had been led to this step by "the general influence of the School." "He is of age, ask him," was a saying in a similar case. Only one of the three was under age. All were warned, but the leaven had been working for twelve months. The Principal of the College was, in the absence of any other, the guardian of the youth and satisfied himself of both his intelligence and sincerity. It says little for the Committee of management that, with the exception of the Chairman who was present at the baptism, they would have put obstacles in the way.

The three young men have returned to Mandalay. They know that instant execution may await them or, if not, utter loss of position and imprisonment. If faithful this seed must germinate. From less striking incidents than this, by far more insignificant means, the savage Scandinavians, Teutons, and Goths of Northern Europe were won to the truth. We trust in regard for the opinion of our Government will restrain every act of injustice or cruelty in Mandalay. Colonel Phayre may do much good by a word, if it is not too late, when next he visits the King.

AULD LANGSYNE DONE UP IN TARTAN

(From the News of the Week, July 11.)

Written by the minister of a small rural parish near Perth, in rhapsodic of the Highland belief in the antiquity of their tongue :—

SHOULD Gaelic speech be e'er forgot,
An' never brocht to min',
For she'd be spoke in Paradise
In the days o' auld langsyne.

When Eve, all fresh in beauty's charms,
First met fond Adam's view,
The first words that he'll spoke till her
Was 'Cumar asham dhu.'

An' Adam, in his leafy bower,
Whene'er the day did close,
The dish that he'll to supper teuk
Was always Athol brose.

When Adam frae his leafy bower,
Cam' oot at break o' day,
He'll always for his morning teuk
A quaich o' usquebae.

An' when wi' Eve he'll had a crack,
He'll teuk his sneeshin' horn,
An' on the tap ye weel micht mark
A pony praw cairngorm.

The sneeshin' mull is fine, my friens,
The sneeshin' mull is grand :
We'll teuk it a hearty sneesh, my friens,
An' pass't frae hand to hand.

When man first fand the want o' claes,
The wind an' cauld to theg,
He twisted round about his waist
The tartan philabeg.

An' music first on earth was heard
In Gaelic accents deep,
When Jubil in his outer squeezed
The biother o' a sheep.

The bagpipes is grand, my friens,
The bagpipes is fine ;
We'll Teukit anither pibrock yet,
For the days o' auld-langsyne.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands ; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands ; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee ; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following very beautiful Photographic Prints adapted for framing, for the Portfolio, or Scrapbook have been lately received :—

	Rs. As.
The celebrated Statue of Venus in the Exhibition 1862	6 0
A set of 4 Photographic Views of the Great Exhibition, taken on the 1st May and following days, the first proofs of which were forwarded to Her Majesty	16 0
The Release	6 0
The Prison Window	6 0
Two Pictures after Titien—Danae and Venus, each	8 0
Le Etoile de Lods	4 0
Belisarians, after Baron Girard	4 0
Paul Preaching, after Raphael	4 0
The Gardener's Daughter, after Landseer	4 0
Shoeing the Horse, ditto	4 0
Raising the Maypole	3 0
The Judgment of Paris	3 0
The Homestead	3 0
Landscape—Cattle, after Cowper	3 0
Cattle in the Highlands, after Rosa Bonheur	3 0
Le Tonneudes Danaides	3 0
The English Farm Yard, after Herring	3 0
Measure for the Wedding Ring	3 0
A selection of smaller Photographs	2 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind : to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education ; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress is melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

BOOKS FOR THE "MILLION."

ETIQUETTE FOR GENTLEMEN, New Edition, with an Appendix containing the Etiquette of a Court Levee	Rs. 1 0
ETIQUETTE OF COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY, with a complete Guide to the forms of a Wedding	1 0
ETIQUETTE FOR THE LADIES, New Edition, with an Appendix containing the Etiquette of a Court Levee	1 0
LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, Or, Floral Emblems explained, with a Vocabulary of Flowers and their Significations. With Coloured Frontispiece	1 0
LETTER WRITING SIMPLIFIED for those who are not used to it ; a Guide to Friendly, Affectionate, Commercial, and Complimentary Correspondence	0 6
HARD WORDS MADE EASY : Rules for Accent and Pronunciation of French, Italian, German, Russian, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and other foreign Names	0 6
500 FRENCH PHRASES : adapted for those who aspire to speak French correctly	0 6
MISPRONUNCIATION CORRECTED : A list of words which are commonly mispronounced or imperfectly articulated by educated persons.	0 4
MIND YOUR STOPS ; Punctuation made plain, and Composition simplified, for Readers, Writers, and Talkers	0 6
COMMON BLUNDERS made in Speaking and Writing, corrected on the authority of the best Grammarians	0 4

N. B.—The largest stock of cheap books in Bombay are on sale at this Establishment.

☞ Catalogues free, post paid.—*Stamps received,*
HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near the Apollo Gate.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

23, APOLLO STREET,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk Mixed Tweeds, Cassemeres, Italian Cloths, Llamas, and Light Cheviots.

Also Black and Blue single Milled, Wool Dyed, Broad Cloths and Venetians.

Gentlemen leaving for Europe can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices, as Messrs. E. & Co. have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures.

N.B.— Price List

Superfine Black and Blue suits from	Rs. 48 0
Dark Woollen Tweed suits	28 0
All Wool and light texture	28 0
Angola very fine	88 0
Washing suits	16 0
Ribbed Mohan Riding Trowsers	10 0
Drab Bedford Cord Riding Trowsers	20 0
Black Alpaca Coat, fine quality	10 0
Fine Angola do.	16 0
French Cashmere	20 0
White Shirts, English made per dozen	25 0
White Shirt Collars, best quality	6 0
India Gauze, Merino Vests and Pantaloons (Various)	

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Black Silk Hats from	Rs. 8 0
Drab Felt Hats	5 0
Drab and Black Felt Shooting Hats	6 8
" " " Oxonian	7 0
" " " Sicilian	6 8
Air Chamber Oxonians	12 0
Travelling Caps	8 0
Balmoral Caps	4 0

Every description of Hat can be renovated on the premises.

100 Dozen of Ladies' Colored French Kid Gloves, guaranteed the very best quality, and sodeu in Tin Boxes containing one dozen, only Rs. 25 per Box.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery Just received.

A few suits of Waterproof Clothing at reduced prices.

Military and Naval Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Madapollams, a few cases of Muslin Dresses, Woollen Shawls, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received two new Cottage Pianolortes in Rosewood case, by " W. Bowmau," 6 & ¼ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloth.
800 " " T. Cloth.
700 " " Madapollams.
A few Bales of Muls and Water Twist.
A.—108, 109, 111. 3 bales Blankets damaged by salt water landed ex *Celestial Empire.*
T.—
ALSO,

An Invoice of 81 packages superior Oilmanstores, Perfumery and Medicine, from the well known maker, F. Coward, London.

OILMANSTORES.

1½lb. Durham Mustard, Pint and Decanter Salad Oil, Quarts White Wine Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, French Capers of Olives, Raspberry Vinegar, Lemon Syrup, Essences, Tart fruits, 1 and 3 lb. Jams and Jellies, Patras, Currants, Mixed Pickles, Biscuits, Tapioca, Barley, Oatmeal, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Yarmouth Bloaters, Confectionery.

PERFUMERY.

Rose, Burgamot, Marechally, Verbena, Guard Bouquets, Smelling Salts, Aromatic Vinegar, Oil of Roses, Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Bears' Grease, Macassar Pomade, Cold and Circassian Cream, Naples Shaving Soap, Wellington Pastes, Tooth Powder and Brushes, Jamaica Pomatum, Violet Hair Powder, Japan Canister Powder Puffs, Brown-Windsor and Honey Soap.

MEDICINES.

Seidletz and Soda Powders, Carbonate and Calcined Magnesia, Sulphate of Quinine, Calomel, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, Epsom Salt, Essence of Ginger, Camomile, Ginger, Essence of Peppermint Spirit, Hartshorn and Lavender, Tincture of Myrrh, Laudanum, Balsam Copaiba, Paregoric Elixir, Brandy Bitters, Cod-liver Oil, Permanent Ink, &c., &c.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th inst. at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the first purchaser Memon Aba Tharra by order of Madowjee Vullubdass.

31 bales each 50 pieces 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for four sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto Sherry	" 18 "
English-bottled Beer	" 4 "
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.	
Sound Porter in Pints	" 3½ "
Ginger Wine of superior quality at Rs. 18½ per dozen.	

CHERRY BRANDY

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts Rs. 13 per dozen
In pints " 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL BOXES, TOYS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz. :—

2 Cases 50 Dozen Lavender.
10 " Toys of Great Variety.
2 " Exhibition Bird Cages, Lamps, Spittoons, and Foot Tubs, &c.
1 " Leather Trunks for Dresses.
1 " Lady's Companions, Pocket Books, and Money Purses.
1 " Gaitars and Violins.
1 " Playing Dolls.
1 " 100 Dozen Scented Soap.
1 " 50 " Fancy Soap.
1 " 25 Lubins Scents.
1 " 25 Société Hygienique.
8 Trunks fitted with best Perfumery.
2 Rolls of Europe Carpets.
9 Sets of White and Gold Toilet Furniture.
17 Very Handsome Card Baskets suited for Drawing Room Table.
1 Lot of Photograph Frames.
18 Dozen very nicely Carved Ivory Brooches.
4 Musical Boxes playing 4 Airs
4 Do. Do. 8 Do.
2 Do. Do. 10 Do.
2 Do. Do. 12 Do.
1 Do. Do. 8 Do. with Bells.
3 Do. Do. 4 Do. Mandaline.

The above is now on view.

TO LET.

An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Outhouses, &c., well accommodated for two Families, situated near the Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon. Apply to Pestonjee Eduljee Baster, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs. Laurie, Bedford, and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamelled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 2nd September 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following, viz. :—

1 Case 26 Dozen Assorted Shirts.
28 Pieces of Alpacca Cloth.
27 Mixed Melton do.
18 Pieces Black, Blue, Drab and Scarlet do.
35 Suits of ready made Melton and Rib Cloth Clothings.
107 Ready made Assorted Coats.
4 Pieces of Blue-face Melton Cloth.
1 Case 20 Plated Cruet Frames with 6 and 7 Cut Bottles.
1 Case of Plated Chamber Candlesticks.
2 Cases of Plated Carriage Lamps.
1 Case of Knives and Forks.
6 Eight-day English Time Pieces.
6 Eight-day English Striking Clocks.
6 Musical Boxes playing 4-6 and 8 Tunes.

SALE OF 60 SHARES OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on SATURDAY NEXT, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., on account and at the risk of Muddonjee Sivba and Raggoonathjee Trimbuckjee, the Mortagagers, and by order of Pranjeevun Doolubdass the Mortagagee, 60 Shares in the Central Bank of Western India.

Terms—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required immediately after the lots are knocked down, other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY NEXT, the 6th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., 75 Tierces of Beef, 50 Barrels of Pork.

7 Screwed Bales of Cotton.
200 Pieces of Turkey Red Mulls.

SALE OF HARDWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at the usual hour, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

4 Cases 1,000 Gross Gold and Silver Lamotta.
1 Cask Copper and Brass Wire.
8 Packages of Hardware containing
12,000 White, Crimson, and Green Metal Leaves.
900 Grolls Red Lead Caps.
300 Dozen Metal Snuff Boxes.
50 Dozen Butcher Knives.
400,000 Long Eye Needles.
500,000 Drilled Eye do.
69 Dozen Table Knives.
50 Boxes Drawing Pencils.
6 Gross Red Lead Pencils.
30 Dozen Metal Spoons.
6 Gross Tooth Combs.

MALVERN DOG CARTS FOR SALE.

Just landed.

Excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Carts with reversable seat for either 2, or 4, with Plated Lamps, and Lancewood Shafts, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th September 1862.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Maenee & Co.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office.
73 and 74, King William Street, E.C.

Liverpool Office.
Water Street.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASED

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.

The Bombay Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay:—Sept. 4, 1862.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE TO AUGUST 11.

GALLE, *3rd Sept.* 10-52 P.M.

Calcutta letters July 2nd.

Consols ninety-three and one eight.

Fives, one hundred and four discount, Market firmer.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence one-eighth.

Bullion in Bank eighteen millions.

Reserve of Notes nine millions two hundred thousand.

Specie one hundred and ten thousand.

Indigo, inactive.

Sugar quieter.

Rice, Bengal, steadier ; soft grain dull.

Saltpetre one shilling lower.

Linseed steady.

Rape declined one shilling.

Silk steady.

Corahs small transactions.

Jute large sales firmer.

Hides rather dearer.

Lacdye steady.

Shellac maintained.

Safflower unsupported.

Castor firmer, six pence higher.

Wheat steady.

Cotton unsettled, one eighth lower.

Yarn rather dearer.

Shirtings extremely firm.

Arrivals—*Clark, Governor General, and Cicero.*

Printed at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 07 July, 2017